CLAIMS

1.   A method for memory allocation for images, characterized in that when storing, in operating memory (1), data describing an image (10), the image (10) . is divided into lines, and each line is described by a separate subset of data, from which at least one set of data is created, to which a free segment of operating memory (1) is assigned, and the creation of sets of data is performed until data describing the whole image (10) is assigned to the sets of data, and when reading the image (10), consecutive lines are read from the operating memory (1), until the whole image (10) is read.

2.   The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the sets of data are created from the subsets of data describing the consecutive lines of the image (10) to which no segment of operating memory (1) has been assigned yet, and each created set of subsets of data is not larger than the free segment of memory (1) in which the created set of data will be stored.

3.   The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the created set of data comprises data describing the whole image (10), and from this set of data at least one fragment is selected that is not larger than the free segment of memory, in which the selected fragment of the set of data will be stored.

4.   The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the fragment selected from the set of data describing the whole image (10) is not smaller than the subset of data describing one line and not larger than a sum of subsets of data describing all the lines into which the image (10) has been divided.

5.   The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the selection of the fragment is performed by dividing the set of data, comprising the subsets of data describing the lines to which no segment of operating memory (1) has been assigned yet.

6. The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the selection of the fragment is performed by decreasing the number of subsets of data describing the lines, to which no segment of operating memory (1) has been assigned yet, by a predetermined number.

7. The method according to claim 6, characterized in that the predetermined number is proportional to the number of subsets of data describing the lines, to which no segment of operating memory (1) has been assigned yet.

8. The method according to claim 3, characterized in that each line is assigned a number.

9. The method according to claim 3, characterized in that simultaneously with assigning the segments of operating memory (1) to each line, the table of pointers to individual lines is filled.

10. The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the table of pointers to individual lines comprises the memory address of each line of the image.